

What are the key issues and events that led to the Civil War?

Selection of Lincoln & Secession

Slavery

States' Rights

Nullification

Missouri
Compromise

Compromise of
1850

Georgia Platform



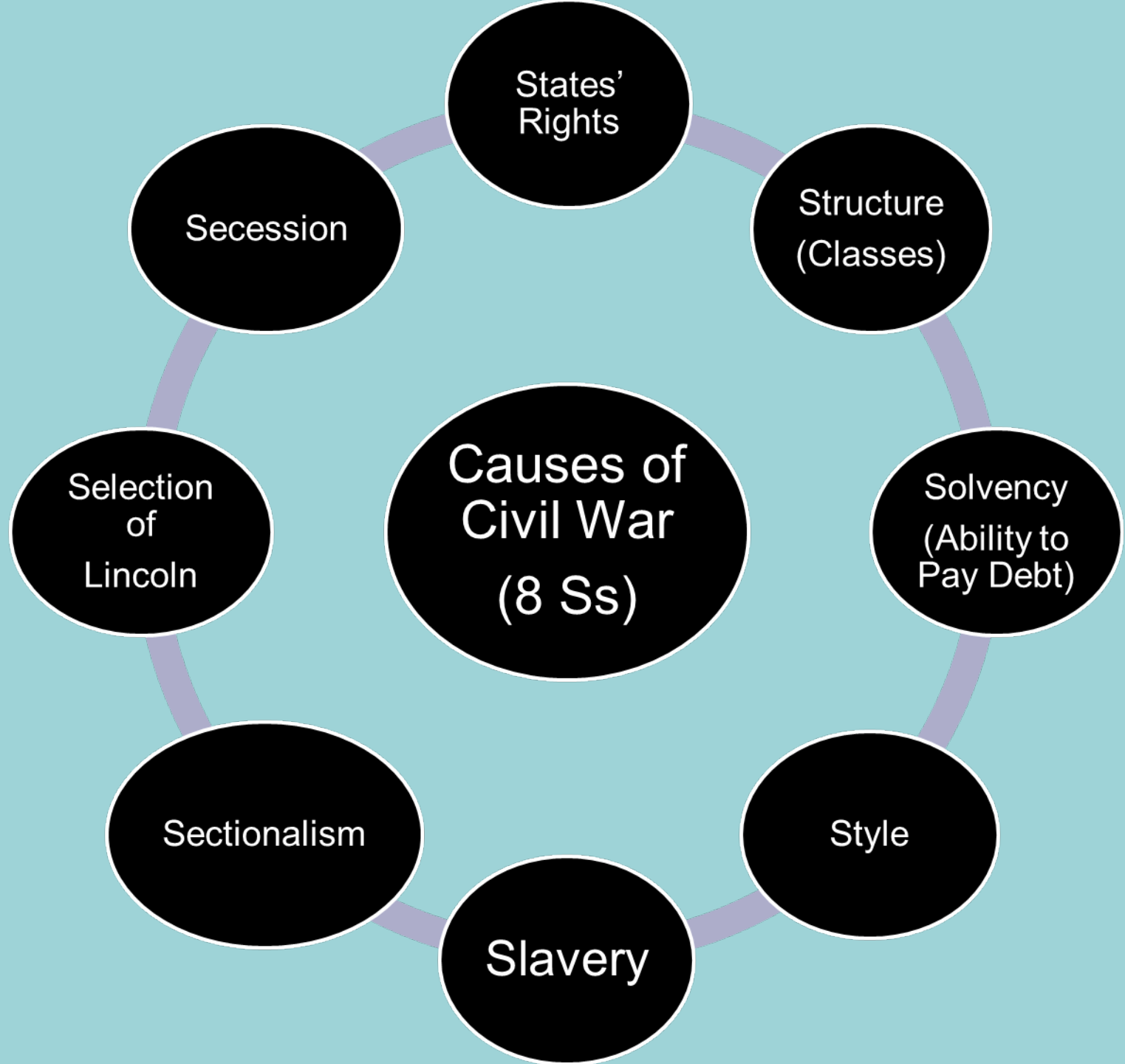
Kansas-Nebraska
Act

Dred Scott Case

Election of 1860

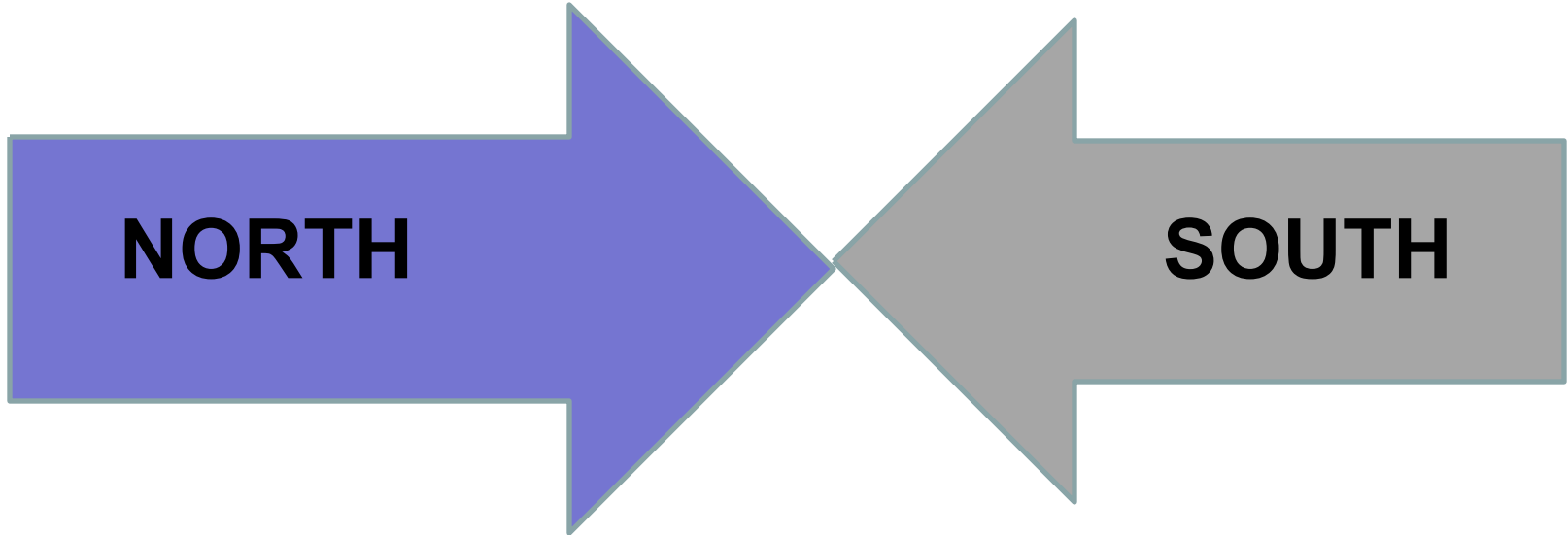
Debate over the
Secession in
Georgia

Role of Alexander
Stephens



Selection of Lincoln

Division Continues...



Reconciliation Is Doubtful!

Rise of the Republican Party

- Grew quickly
- Antislavery Whigs and Democrats became members

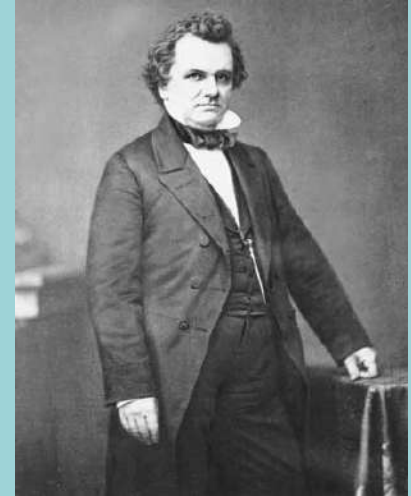


Election of 1860

Democrats Couldn't Agree on a Platform...

Northern Democrats:

- *Wanted popular sovereignty
- *Supported of Stephen A. Douglas



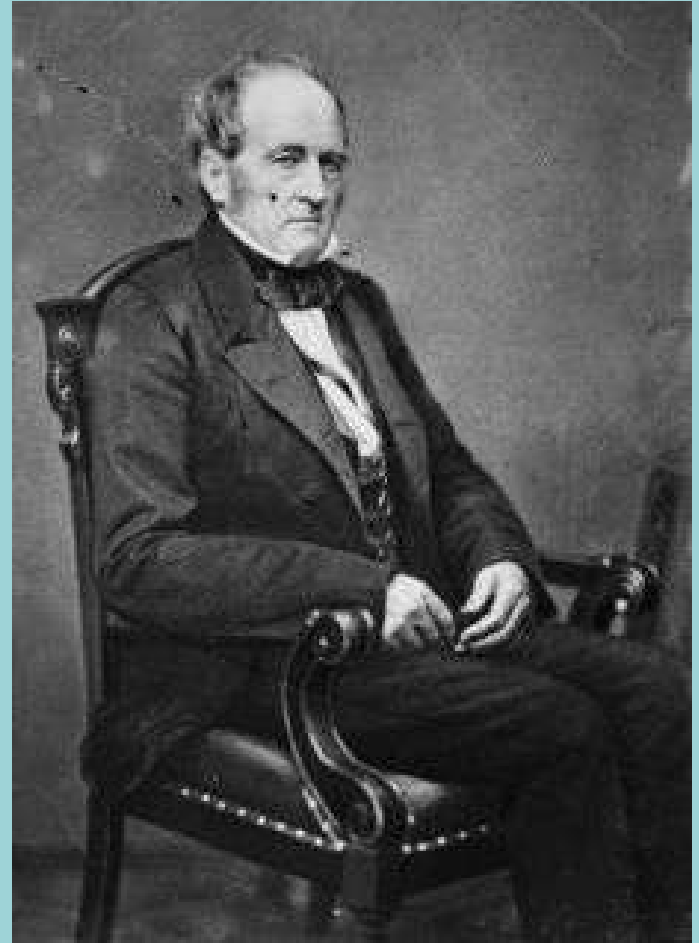
John C. Breckenridge

Southern Democrats:

- *Believed slavery should be allowed in all the territories
- *Nominated Vice President John Breckenridge

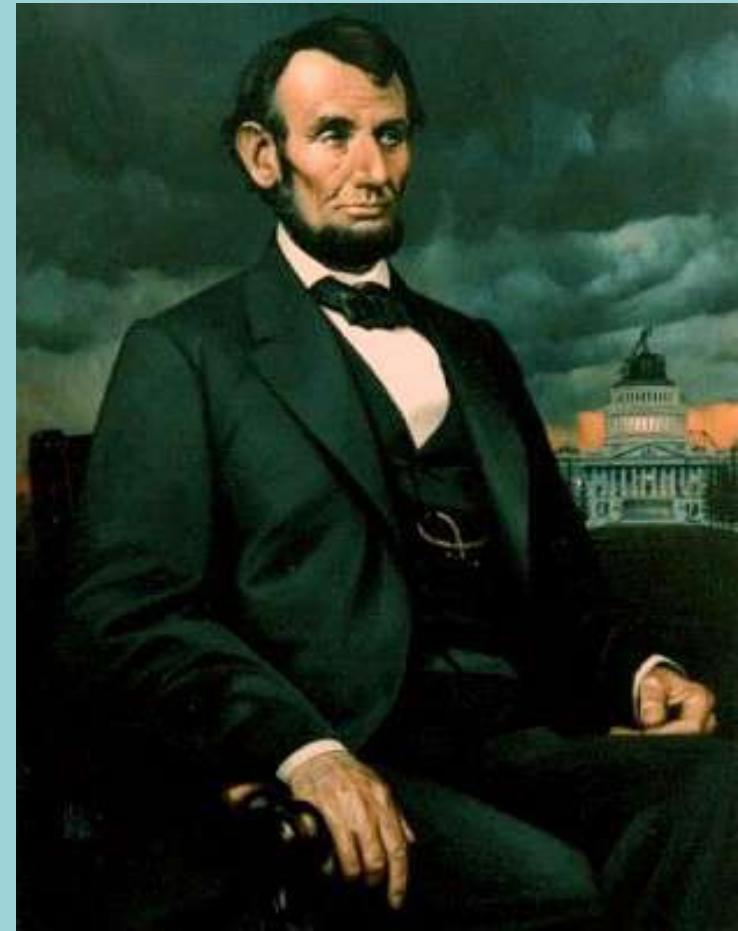
Whigs

- Supported the Union
- Named John Bell of Tennessee as their presidential candidate.



Republicans

- Against Slavery (Said it would not try to end slavery in the slave states)
- Supported a protective tariff
- Proposed a plan to give free western land to settlers
- Called for the construction of the transcontinental railroad with one end in the North.
- **NONE OF WHICH WOULD BENEFIT THE SOUTH!!!**



The Election of 1860

Candidate	Popular Vote (Georgia)	Popular Vote (National)	Electoral Vote
Bell (Whigs)	42,960	592,906	39
Breckenridge (Southern Democrats)	52,176	848,356	72
Douglas (Northern Democrats)	11,581	1,382,713	12
Lincoln (Republicans)	0	1,865,593	180
TOTALS	106,717	4,689,568	303

The Election of 1860

**_____ Party formed in early 1850's
opposed slavery
nominated Abraham Lincoln**

_____ Party split . . .

1- Northerners nominated

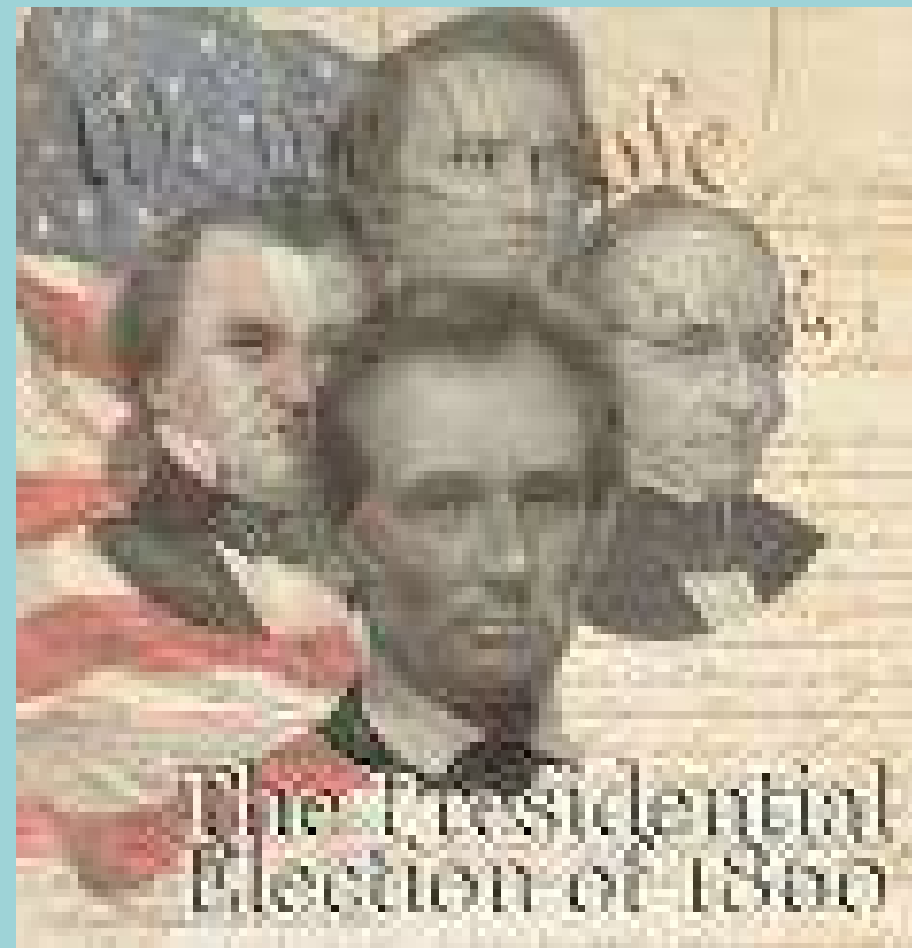
Senator Stephen Douglas (IL)

2 - Southerners nominated

John Beckinridge (KY)

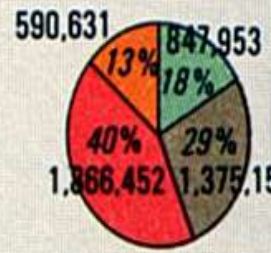
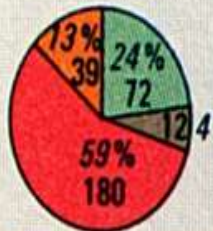
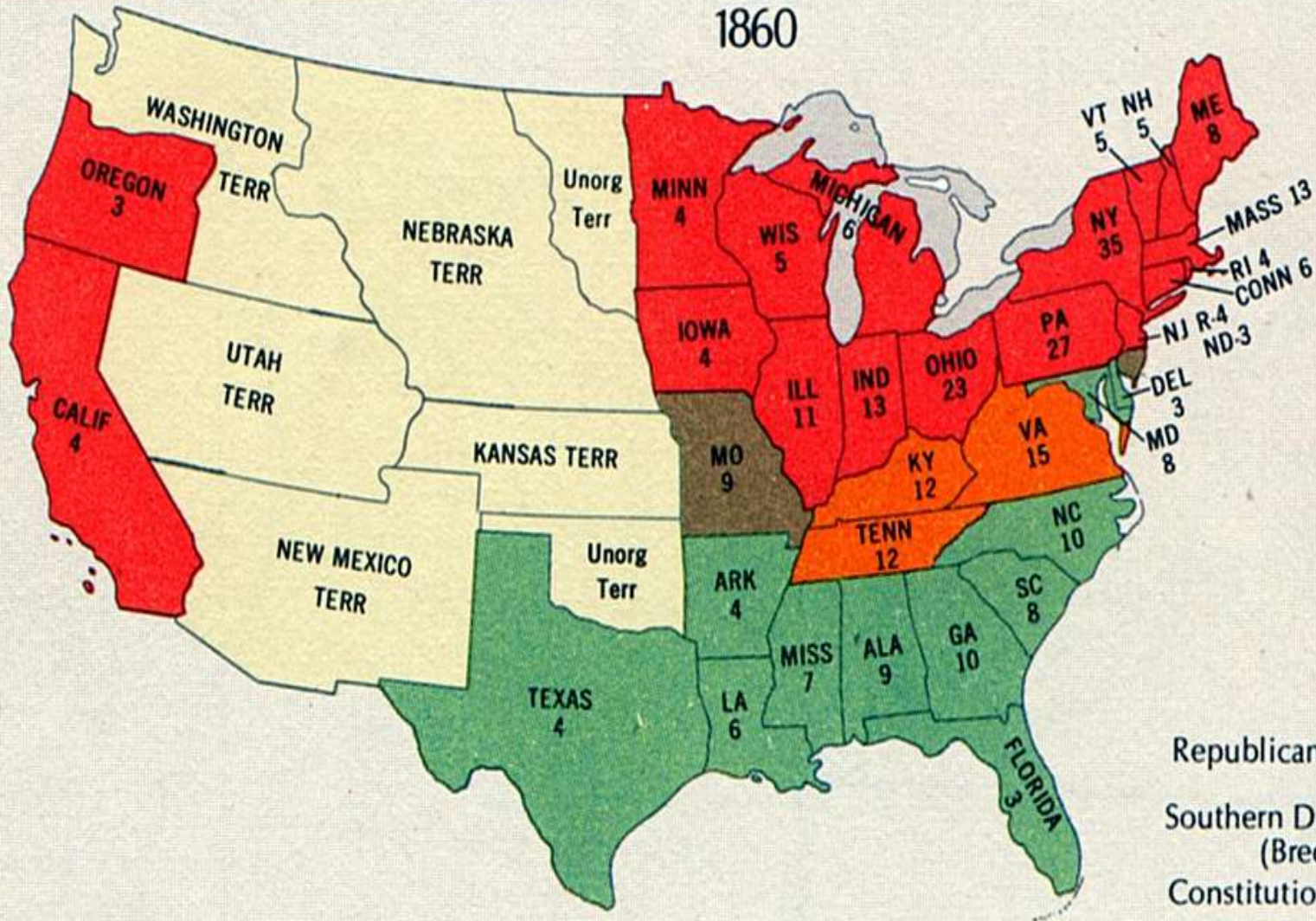
3-Whigs nominated John Bell (TN)

The Election Was a Revolution in Politics!



- For the first time, a party getting votes from only one section of the nation won the election.
- Abraham Lincoln received a MINORITY of the votes cast.
- He won without receiving a single electoral vote in the South.

1860



- Republican (Lincoln)
- Southern Democratic (Breckinridge)
- Constitutional Union (Bell)
- Northern Democratic (Douglas)

Territories

Abraham Lincoln

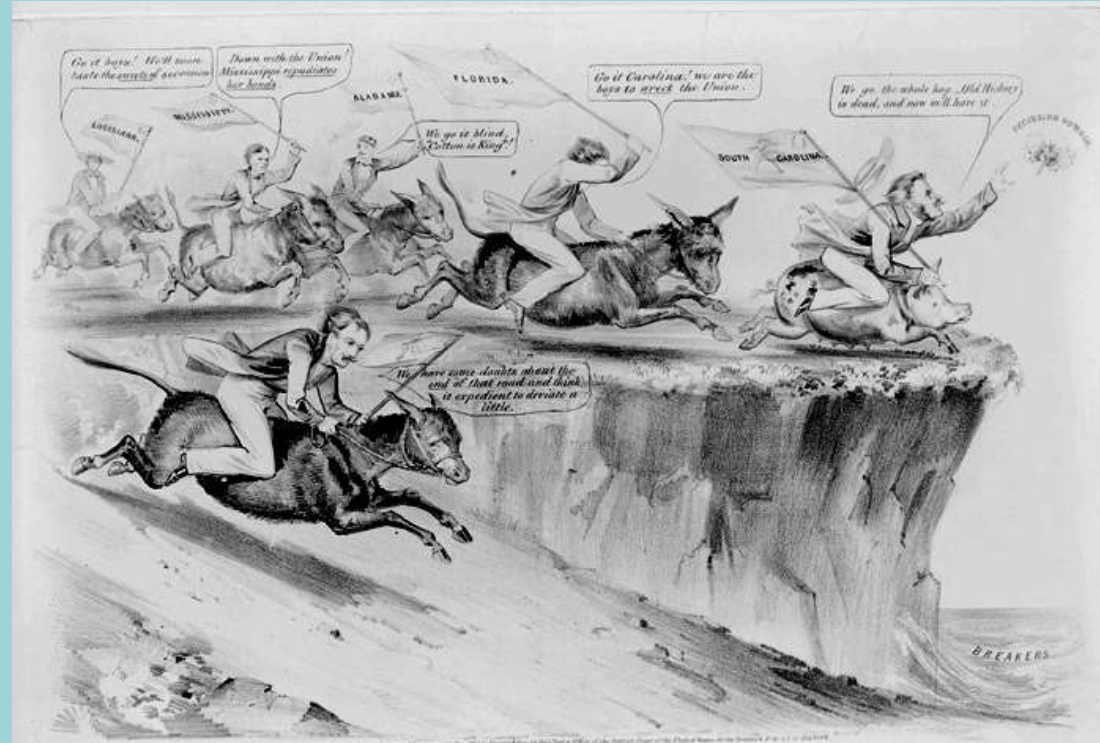


Becomes the President of the Union

Secession

South Carolina Secedes First...

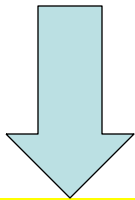
- South Carolina had repeatedly promised that they would secede if Abraham Lincoln was elected President.
- On December 20, 1860, South Carolina did just that – they left the Union.
- Extremists in every other southern state were loudly yelling for their states to follow South Carolina's lead.



THE "SECESSION MOVEMENT".

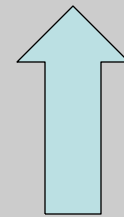
Georgia's Road to Secession

1) When South Carolina seceded from the Union, Georgia Governor Joseph Brown favored joining right away.

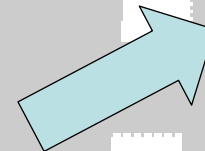


2) Alexander Stephens, a respected Georgia statesman, disagreed. He told Georgians that Lincoln was not the South's enemy and warned that economic ruin could occur if Georgia seceded.

4) Georgia left the Union in January 1861.



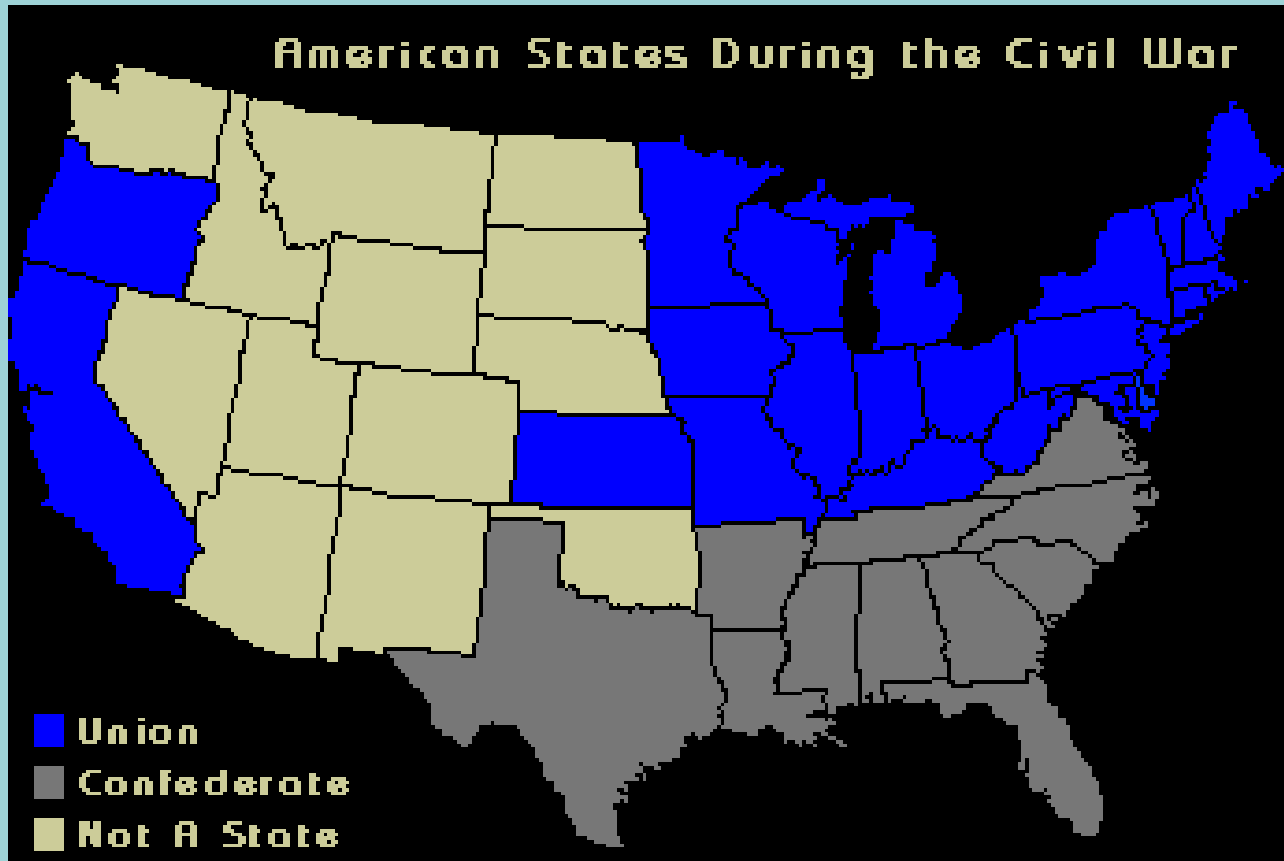
3) 297 Delegates voted; 208 voted in favor of secession.



On January 19, 1861, Georgia was declared an independent republic with the following words...

“The people of Georgia, having dissolved their political connection with the Government of the United States of America, present to their confederates and the world, the causes which have led to the separation.”

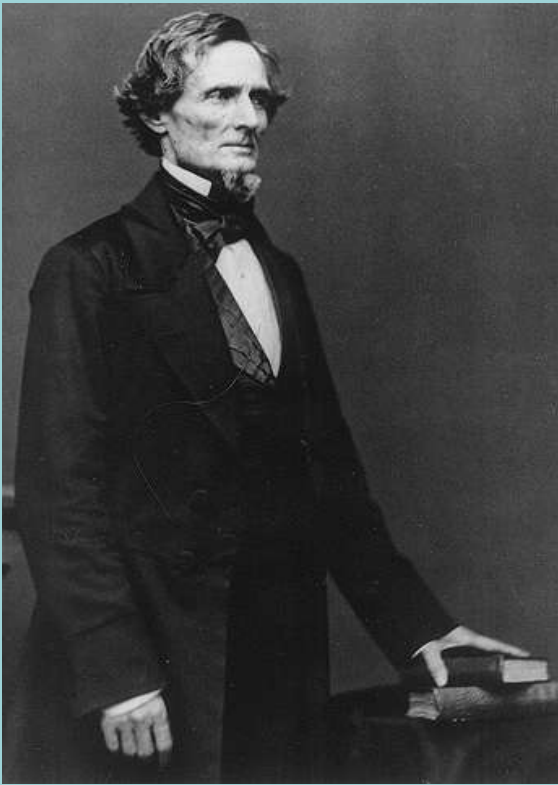
Confederate States of America



Florida, Alabama, Mississippi,
Louisiana, Texas Also Seceded.

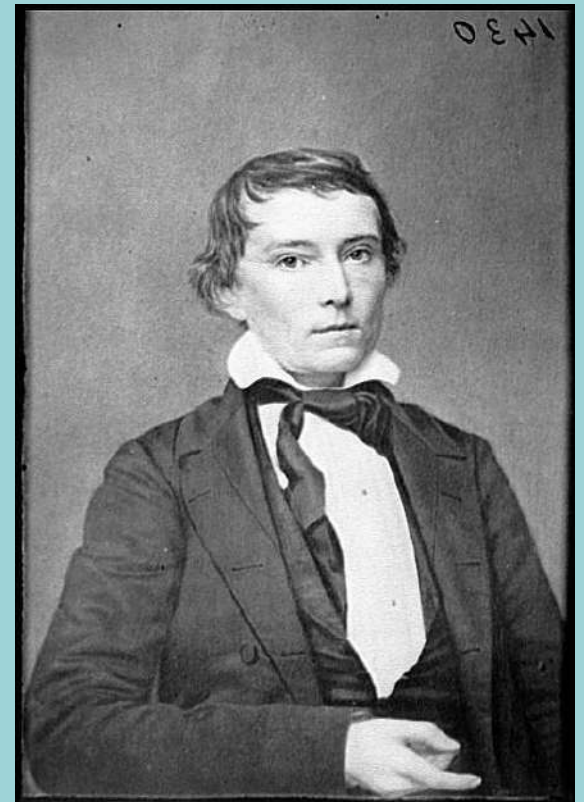
Jefferson Davis

Elected President of the
Confederacy



Alexander Stephens

Elected Vice President of the
Confederacy (Georgian who
argued passionately against
secession)



Let's Review . . .

The economy of the South depended largely on –
a. slave labor
b. new inventions
c. manufacturing

What did Southerners want to get rid of in the nullification controversy?

a. tariff on Northern goods
b. tariff on European goods

Southerners belief that states should have higher authority than the federal government was called –
a. Confederate rights
b. States' rights
c. National rights

4) Under this compromise, if a slave state was added to the Union, a free state or territory must also be added –

- a. Missouri Compromise
- b. Compromise of 1850
- c. Kansas-Nebraska Act

5) The Fugitive Slave Act was added to this compromise to please Southern states –

- a. Missouri Compromise
- b. Compromise of 1850
- c. Kansas-Nebraska Act

6) This law allowed ‘popular sovereignty’ in several US territories –

- a. Missouri Compromise
- b. Compromise of 1850
- c. Kansas-Nebraska Act

7) Abraham Lincoln was elected president in 1860. He was a

- a. Democrat
- b. Republican
- c. Independent

**Who Said That –
A Northerner
or
Southerner?**

**“The Missouri
Compromise is okay
with me. I just want to
make sure Missouri is
allowed to have slaves,
that’s all.”**

“Let’s put a line at latitude $36^{\circ}30'$. That should put a limit on more slave states.”

**“What in the world is
going on with that
Compromise of 1850?
If California comes in
as a free state, there
had better be a slave
state admitted, too!”**

**“The Fugitive Slave Act
may upset
abolitionists, but it’s
needed to help calm
down the Southerners
after the Compromise
of 1850.”**

**“We Georgians will
secede from the Union
if the North doesn’t
follow through with its
promises.”**

More...

- 1) The North was becoming an economy based on –**
b. farming b. industry c. Music

- 2) The Southern economy was based on-**
a. agriculture b. industry c. politics

- 3) A tariff on imported goods made them-**
a. less b. more c. more
expensive scarce expensive

- 4) Many southerners did not want to pay the tariff so they decided to-**
a. ignore b. nullify c. trash

- 5) State's rights advocates gave final authority to-**
a. states b. federal c. Congress

Match the Legislation with its Description . . .

_____ Missouri Compromise

_____ Compromise of 1850

_____ Georgia Platform

- A. State will remain in the Union if the North complies with the Compromise of 1850.
- B. When a free state is admitted to the Union, a slave state must be admitted to keep a balance.
- C. California admitted as a free state: New Mexico and Utah organized as territories.